FCHS HONOR CODE PLEDGE: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ BLOCK: \_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**THE RISE OF INDUSTRY AND THE GROWTH OF UNIONS IN AMERICA, 1865 – 1914**

*Match each of the individuals or terms below with its proper description. While you are looking up the answers, you will be able to find the answer to twenty short answer questions, as well.*

**A. Henry Bessemer B. George Westinghouse C. Thomas Edison**

**D. Alexander Graham Bell E. Joseph Glidden F. Henry Ford**

**G. Andrew Carnegie H. John D. Rockefeller I. John P. Morgan**

**J. George Pullman K. Cornelius Vanderbilt L. Leland Stanford**

**M. Eugene V. Debs N. Samuel Gompers O. Terence Powderly**

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**P. monopolies Q. Trusts R. Patent**

**S. laissez-faire T. Corporations U. Pools**

**V. sit-ins W. The Pullman Strike X. The AFL**

**Y. The Homestead Strike Z. Haymarket Square Riot AA. “The Wobblies”**

**BB. The Coal Strike of 1902 CC. The Knights of Labor DD. Triangle Shirtwaist**

**EE. Collective bargaining FF. Lowell Mills GG. Ludlow Massacre**

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\_\_\_\_\_1. Although this man did not invent the automobile, he was the first American inventor to mass produce the so-called “horseless carriage.” He helped to invent the internal combustion engine in his Model-T.

**THE METHOD HE USED TO MASS PRODUCE THE MODEL-T**: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_2. This Englishman invented a way to purify iron ore by burning away impurities in a blast furnace.

**NAME THE PRODUCT PRODUCED BY PURIFYING IRON ORE**: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_3. He invented the electric light bulb, the motion picture machine, the phonograph, and the battery cell just to name a few. He owned thousands of patents before he died, and established several companies which allowed him to make vast sums of money from his inventions.

**NICKNAME OF THE INVENTOR OF THE LIGHT BULB**: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_4. He was the inventor of the telephone, and he combined it with another communication service – the telegraph – in order to establish his company.

**NAME OF THE NATIONS’ LARGEST TELEPHONE COMPANY**: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_5. This man was the inventor of barbed wire fencing, which ended the “Cattle Kingdom” in Texas.

\_\_\_\_\_6. This inventor was responsible for the railway air brake, the electric generator, and systems for distributing electricity by using alternating current. He triumphed over Thomas Alva Edison in this regard; Edison had sought to use direct current to distribute energy along the grid.

\_\_\_\_\_7. He was the nation’s most important investment banker during the late 1800s and early 1900s. He arranged mergers or financed the growth of major corporations, and many considered him the most powerful man on Wall Street.

**CORPORATION HE CREATED AFTER BUYING CARNEGIE’S COMPANY**: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_8. He played an important role in establishing the Central Pacific Railroad during the 1860s, and drove in the final spike – “The Golden Spike” of the Transcontinental Railroad in May of 1869.

**WHERE WAS THE TRANSCONTINENTAL RR COMPLETED IN 1869**: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_9. He was the owner of the Standard Oil Trust, and controlled over 80% of the oil market in the United States by the end of the 19th Century. In the 20th Century, his company produced mostly automobile oil and oil for furnaces.

**PRODUCT JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER SOLD TO START HIS EMPIRE**: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_10. This man consolidated and controlled all of the railroads in New York – and many others east of the Mississippi River. He made a fortune in shipping goods across the United States and by offering luxury passenger accommodations.

**NAME THE CITY WHERE A UNIVERSITY IS NAMED AFTER THIS MAN**: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_11. This man began his entrepreneurship by organizing the railroads which served the Union Army during the Civil War. Soon, however, he discovered that there was more money in the production of steel. He used “vertical integration” to control every aspect of the production of steel – and make more money for himself! He was known as a great philanthropist because he gave away his fortune.

**NAME THE ORGANIZATION HE CREATED TO PROMOTE WORLD PEACE**: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_12. He created a company which produced luxury railroad carts for wealthy passengers. He was also the founder of a “company town” where his employees lived – paying him rent, buying products from his stores, and receiving their pay in his unique script.

**NAME OF THE TOWN FOUNDED BY THIS ENTREPRENEUR**: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_13. He was the founder of the first national labor union in the United States of America. The union was open to workers whether they were skilled or unskilled – and it was also open regardless of the race or sex of the workers.

**CO-FOUNDER OF THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR**: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_14. He organized the American Federation of Labor, demanding the 8-hour work day and the right to collective bargaining rights for employees. He thought workers were entitled to eight hours of work, eight hours of sleep, and eight hours for leisure time.

**CURRENT NAME OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR**: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_15. As the founder of the American Railroad Workers Union, he was one of the most powerful men in the country. By supporting the Pullman Strike of 1894, he and his men were able to cripple the national economy for weeks, teaching an important lesson to leaders in business and government.

**THE POLITICAL PARTY HE REPRESENTED WHEN HE RAN FOR PRESIDENT**: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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\_\_\_\_\_16. During this tragic event, members of the Colorado National Guard and the private guards of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company opened fire upon a group of striking miners. Over two dozen employees and family members of employees were murdered.

**OWNER OF THE COLORADO FUEL AND IRON COMPANY**: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_17. One company which controls an entire market – giving its owners the power to eliminate competitors and raise prices. Consumers are hurt by the lack of competition in the economy.

\_\_\_\_\_18. These were the first textile mills to open in the United States of America, and to prove that factories would not create urban poverty, they hired only middle class women, and treated them very similar to students at a boarding school or university: dormitories, lectures, and Sunday church services.

\_\_\_\_\_19. Inventors receive one of these when they create something unique and useful to the world; it allows them the exclusive right to manufacture and sell the item they have invented.

\_\_\_\_\_20. This term means that the government keeps a “hands off” approach to the economy. It means that there should be very few laws, rules, or regulations that restrict businesses, because free markets tend to provide for the basic needs of society on their own if left to their own devices.

\_\_\_\_\_21. A combination of businesses which work together to eliminate competition and control prices.

**USA’S MOST FAMOUS TRUST, SYMBOLIZED BY THE OCTOPUS**: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_22. Railroad companies who united in order to fix prices – similar to trusts, but usually temporary.

\_\_\_\_\_23. The right of a company’s employees to negotiate for wages, hours, and benefits together rather than as individuals. Individually, most of the employees in a company are replaceable; however, when workers negotiate with their bosses together, they put more pressure on the company to respond to their demands.

\_\_\_\_\_24. A company which is owned by shareholders, who purchase stock in the company as an investment. The owners of corporations are not liable for the actions of the company’s board of directors. The purpose of the corporation, in part, is to make money for its shareholders.

\_\_\_\_\_25. A fire which broke out in a sweatshop owned by this company resulted in the deaths of over 150 immigrant women in 1911. The company had literally locked the women into the factory – on the sixth floor of the building in which they labored – to prevent them from stepping outside for fresh air from time to time. The families of the dead received no benefits, but the insurance company provided the owners of the company enough money to rebuild their business with a new factory.

**CITY IN WHICH THE FIRE BROKE OUT AND FIRE CODES WERE ENACTED**: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_26. The first time these types of protests were carried out, an assembly line in Flint, Michigan was completely shut down by the employees there. Members of the Civil Rights Movement would emulate these tactics twenty five years later!

**LEADERS OF THE FIRST SIT-IN OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT**: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_27. In the aftermath of the Haymarket Square Riot, Samuel Gompers founded this union to organize middle class workers. Unlike the Knights of Labor, Gompers permitted only skilled laborers in his union, and he refused to allow radicals of any sort. He demanded higher wages, the eight-hour day, safer working conditions, an end to child labor, and the right of collective bargaining.

\_\_\_\_\_28. This was America’s first labor union, created by Uriah Stephens and Terence V. Powderly in the late 1860s. This union as open to anyone, regardless of their skill level, sex, or race. Although it grew rapidly, it lacked the strength of future unions because members of the group were often easily replaced by strikebreakers or “scabs.”

\_\_\_\_\_29. Founded by William “Big Bill” Haywood, this was by far the most radical labor union in America. Members of the group were known to attack strikebreakers, sabotage work sites, and promote radical political ideologies like anarchy, socialism, or communism.

**FULL NAME OF THIS UNION**: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_30. During this 1886 demonstration to promote a strike among workers of the McCormick Harvesting Company, a group of anarchists lobbed bombs at members of the Chicago Police Department. The death of seven police officers resulted, and the reputation of the Knights of Labor – who had organized the strike, but not been associated with the terrorists – was permanently ruined.

\_\_\_\_\_31. When Andrew Carnegie slashed the wages of his employees in 1892, they went on strike to have their wages restored. Carnegie left it to his business manager, Henry Frick, to break the strike. When strikebreakers were brought in violence erupted between striking workers and the men who had come to take their jobs. Eventually, the Pennsylvania State Militia and a group of Pinkerton Agents put down the strike by using violent force, killing dozens of workers.

**WHAT CITY IS MOST CLOSELY ASSOCIATED WITH CARNEGIE’S STEEL MILLS?** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_32. In 1894, George Pullman slashed the wages of his employees during a recession, or “panic.” He slashed their wages, but refused to lower their rents, or the price of goods in his company stores. Seeking to support the employees of Pullman’s small company, the leader of the American Railroad Union, Eugene V. Debs, ordered his workers not to load or unload any train with a Pullman sleeping car or luxury box attached. The result was the paralysis of railroad traffic in America, which crippled the economy for weeks. Eventually, the President intervened by sending in the US Army. He rationalized his decision by claiming that the US Postal Service must be able to deliver the mail.

**PRESIDENT WHO INTERVENED TO END THE PULLMAN STRIKE**: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_33. President Theodore Roosevelt acted as an arbitrator in order to end this strike in 1902. Although the coal company’s owners believed he would side with them, Roosevelt shocked them by insisting that coal miners must be paid a higher wage, and that safety improvements must be put into place for the benefit of the workers.